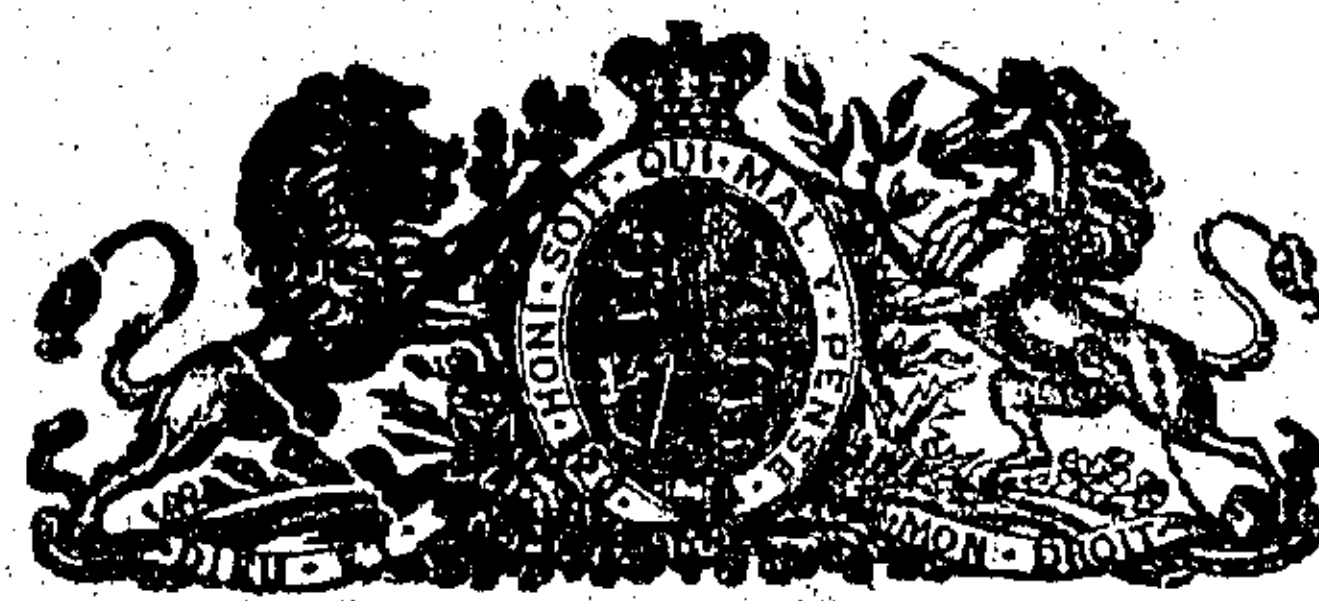


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5072. 號九月十年九十七百八千一第

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1879.

日四十月八年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane.
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET &
Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, 1,
Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY
& Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL
DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall
Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY,
19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS
generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &
Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINRICH
& Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO
& Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co.
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Fookow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY
& WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHARDT,
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 18, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-
chow will be CLOSED and WITH-
DRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT
ONCE with Interest to Date, or trans-
ferred to this Branch at the Exchange of
the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère,
PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MADRID, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on
application, grants Drafts and Credits on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking/Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEUMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms, which
may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are
allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG
grants Drafts on London and the
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
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Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
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Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 18, 1879.

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all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking/Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEUMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

EX-RECENT ARRIVALS.

DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL (Certified 150° Fire Test).

The New Students' READING LAMPS for Nonpareil Kerosene, (are per-
fectly Safe and give a Light equal to, but more mellow than Gas).

AMERICAN FLOOR OIL-CLOTH in New Patterns.

LIGNUM, the New Floor-Cloth for Halls and surrounding Billiard Tables.

Royal IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Colt's POCKET DERRINGER PISTOLS.

AMERICAN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

PERAMBULATORS, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS.

BRIDLES, GARDENING TOOLS.

HORSE CLIPPERS, CUMSHAW TEA.

TODDY KETTLES, RUG STRAPS.

LAWN TENNIS SETS, PAINT BOXES.

PENKNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS.

SPONGES, PLAYING CARDS, PERFUMERY.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, NEW MEERSCHAUMS.

Well-Seasoned MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

UNDERSHIRTS and ASSORTED HOSIERY.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

New SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, &c.

WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS.

GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

Fresh HAMS and CHEESE. New HATS.

CORR DOOR MATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HAVE Received per FRENCH and ENGLISH MAILS, GLENN, &c., &c., Their

New GOODS for the Season, comprising:—

BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS.

BLACK SATINS. COLORED SATINS.

BLACK CASHMERE. BLACK ALPACAS.

Colored FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades.

The New ATT LEA CLOTH, &c., &c.

The New CRETONNES. Toilet COVERS.

Toilet QUILTS, Turkish TOWELS, &c., &c.

The New "BRILLIANT" LADIES' HOSE in PINKS, SKYS, NAVYS, and CARDINALS

and in all Sizes.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS in great variety.

PARIS KID GLOVES in 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Black and Colored SILK GLOVES in 2 and 4 Buttons.

Piece VELVETS, in Black and all new Colors.

New Millinery SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

The Latest Novelties in LISSE and MUSLIN PLATTINGS.

Gentlemen's New Designs in COLLARS and CUFFS.

SHIRTS with and without Collars attached.

UNDER VESTS and PANTS.

All the new Styles in TIES, SCARVES, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Russian Calf and Kid GLOVES.

Silk SOCKS. Cotton, Merino and Cashmere

SOCKS in the Latest Designs.

SOAPS and PERFUMERY.

Black FELT HATS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS, in all the Latest Novelties.

Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Great Variety.

The New FRINGES as new worn.

BRAIDS and TRIMMINGS of every Description.

MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

NOTE the ADDRESS—ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(Formerly next Door to the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,

IN LIQUIDATION.

A TENTH RETURN of CAPITAL

at the Rate of TWO TALS per

SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of

Record on 13th October, Payable at

the Office of the Liquidators, on MON-

DAY, 20th October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the

Undersigned to Shareholders, or their

lawful representatives, on presentation of

Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th

July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

MONS. E. BERNARD, from SHANGHAI,

from which Port he has numerous

Certificates, begs to announce to the Public

of Hongkong that he is prepared to attend

EVENING PARTIES, ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.,

with a FULL BAND of eight INSTRUMENT-

ALISTS.

Half the Band may also be Hired as a

String Band.

Terms, which are moderate, will be given

on application.

E. BERNARD,
No. 4, Peel Street.

Hongkong, October 7, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately

added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE

SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former

Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460

Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Or-

dinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRATA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, WLADIWOSTOK

AND NICOLAJEFSK.

The Russian Steamship

GRAND DUC CONSTANTIN,

Capt. REBIKOFF, will have im-

mediate despatch for the above

Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

Captain J. METCALPE, will be

despatched hence for

LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about

October 20th 1879.

FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the

Agent of the Company, No. 37, Queen's

Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVA-

TION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through

rates for all Australasian and New

Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Company's Steamer

"OCEANIC,"

H. WESSER, Commander, will be

despatched as above

on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE members of the Royal Artillery

MACWEN, FRICKER
Hongkong, September 20, 187

promptly
 TERMS—Cash on delivery.
 G. R. LAMME
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1879.

French Consulate.
J. LE GLAY,
Acting Chancellor.
Hongkong, October 9, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, October 22 :—
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and S.
Francisco.

steam service between Saigon, Tonquin and Pulo Condor; which speaks well for the development of trade in that quarter.

ar of 1878-79, and was present at the capture of Coomassie, (several times mentioned in despatches, medals and

We published a paragraph the other day about H. M. S. *Vigilant* having broken her rudder at Tientsin or Chefoo. As we are now debarred from obtaining the most harmless information from Hongkong naval officials, we can simply give the following (from the *Japan Gazette* of the 20th ult.) for what it is worth:—

It has, we regret to say, been reported, that H. M. S. *Vigilant* steam vessel *Vigilant* has been lost in a storm while on her voyage from Hakodate to Chefoo. If we receive any further details, before we go to press, we will publish them. The *Vigilant* was a wooden, side wheel ship of 838 tons, and with engines of 250 horse-power nominal. The commander was the Hon. W. M. Anceley. There is reason to fear that Admiral Coote was on board at the time of the disaster. The *Vigilant* about a year ago was repaired at Hongkong.

The following shipping notes are taken from the *Japan Gazette* files:—

H. M. S. *Pegasus* sailed from the anchorage at Yokohama on 22nd Sept. (under sail), bound to Hakodate. She will be away about three weeks.

The Swedish ship, *Wega*, arrived at the Yokohama anchorage on 21st Sept. from Yokohama.

The S. S. *Guy Manning* was to leave Yokohama for Hiogo on 22nd ult.

The American ship *Eric the Red* was to leave Yokohama for Kobe on 25th ult., with part of original cargo from New York.

It is expected that the Italian war-ship *Vettor Pisani*, will arrive in Yokohama on or about the 12th October.

H. M. S. ship *Pegasus* returned to Yokohama on the 28th from Shinagawa, and H. M. S. ship *Hart* from Sendai Bay, with Sir Harry Parkes on board, and reports having fine weather throughout.

The British barque *Wyle* has shifted to the outer anchorage, and will sail for Kobe on 1st October, there to complete loading for New York.

The Danish schooner *Notheda*, left Takao for Yokohama on the 3rd Sept., and the *Auguste Reimers* on the 5th, also for same port.

The German barque *Anna* was loading at Takao for Yokohama when the *Lord of the Isles* left.

The *Japan Gazette*, thus describes the political "situation" in Hongkong, and promises further hostilities:—

We see that on the return of Governor Hennessy to Hongkong a plentiful supply of hot water was ready for him, as his despatches to H. M. Colonial office are said to be disingenuous and deluding documents, in which truth is economized. The Governor is certainly unfortunate; but we extend our commiserations to the colony of Victoria, which may be said to be unfortunate too. It is said the colonists are about to take the uncommon, and in case of Hongkong, unprecedented step of making direct representations to H. M. Colonial office.

We (*Japan Gazette*) observe in the Shanghai papers that the Nanking Government has ordered two armoured ships from England; and it is reported that three other Governments—Chihli, Fokien, and Kwangtung—are preparing, or have already sent orders for similar vessels of war. So that in from 12 to 18 months' time China will possess a powerful fleet of ironclads, corvettes, gunboats, and torpedo launches.

The *Tokio Times* of Sept. 20, says:—The bill of fare at the Norderkild banquet, last Monday evening, in Tokyo, was one of the most original devices ever contrived for such a purpose. Upon a common fan was printed a map of the route from Sweden to Japan, followed by the first dish was inscribed and the various territories all along the line were marked with the successive courses—terminating with the dessert at Tokyo. The rivers of Russia and Siberia were re-named according to the wines variously provided.—St. Julien, Chateau Larose, Johannisberger, Radesheimer, etc., flowing into the Arctic seas; while, in the frigid region of the pole, Clignot frappé was stored. The idea was conceived by Mr. E. Natto, a foreign attaché of the department of public works.

Mr. Ando Taro, the popular and accomplished consul of Japan at Hongkong, is about to return to his official station, after passing a long leave of absence in various parts of his own country.

General Julius Stahl, the efficient consul for the United States in Kobe, was in Yokohama during the early part of this week, and returned to his post by the steamer of the 17th instant.

We regret to note the death at Yokohama of M. Verhaeghe de Naeyer, Consul for Belgium at that port. Speaking of the funeral service, on 27th ult., the *Gazette* says:—

"It was performed in the Catholic Church of this place. Most of the foreign ministers attended; some in person, others by deputy. The consular corps, the Governor of Yokohama and suite, and many officers of the American, Russian, German, and Japanese navies were also present, and in full uniform. From B. M. S. *Charlydis* a small falgue party only was sent; but from the American, German, Russian and Japanese men-of-war large guards of honour—perhaps 400 men in all—attended; and the fine band of the U. S. *Richmond* played funeral music. After the service of the church, the procession took its way by the Band to the cemetery. At the grave, Monsieur de Bayler, senior-consul, delivered an eloquent and moving address of eulogium, sympathy, and farewell. Salutes of musketry were fired, and to the strains of mournful music the crowd dispersed. The deceased gentleman, who was only 26 years old, was a man of old Flemish family, and if his health had not failed, should have had a bright career in the service of his country. A solemn mass of requiem, for the repose of his soul, will be sung at the Catholic Church on a day yet to be notified.

It is satisfactory to note that the counterfeiting tendencies of the "Japs" are being checked. A native merchant of Yokohama, named Sunkidi, residing at Sakai-cho, was charged on 30th ult., at the Saibansho with manufacturing brandy and passing it off on his customers as an imported article. The Judge found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be flogged.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).
Thursday, Oct. 9.

A WANDERING IDIOT.

Sam-a-fuk, alias Wong-a-yau, who was brought before the Court on the 23rd inst., and remanded for a week to allow of his being under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon, was now ordered to be sent to the Tung Wah Hospital for treatment; Dr. Ayres certifying defendant to be an idiot.

IN POSSESSION OF PREPARED OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Ng-a-che, 45, a coolie, was charged with the above offence on the 8th instant.

P. C. No. 68, T. Campbell, proved entering house No. 16, Hung Shing yesterday, at 5 p.m., on a warrant, and finding a tin and a jar of prepared opium, besides a quantity of opium dress, on the bed. Defendant claimed it as his.

Antonio dos Santos, an Exchequer Officer, proved executing a warrant on same house in August last, when a man named Ng Acheung was fined \$50; witness was present yesterday when the second warrant was executed.

Fined \$50, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labor. Prisoner went to gaol.

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq., R.N.).
Thursday, October 9.

REFUSAL OF DUTY AND ASSAULT.

Cambis, a coal trimmer on board the S. S. *China*, was charged with refusal of duty, and assaulting the Chief Engineer on the high seas on the 2nd instant.

Thos. Alderton said he was master of the S. S. *China*. Defendant is on the articles. On the 2nd inst. he observed the Chief Engineer and defendant having some words.

The Chief Engineer pushed prisoner to go forward. Defendant then seized a poker and struck the Chief Engineer over the head, causing a wound which bled freely. Defendant was then secured.

David Gillespie, Chief Engineer, stated that on 2nd inst. he gave the prisoner an order which he refused to obey, until force had been used to compel him to go to his work. On its completion he came to witness and threatened him. He went to the native galley and returned with a hot poker. Defendant struck witness on the arm, shoulder and head, the latter producing a wound three inches long. Defendant was immediately secured.

In defence, prisoner said the Chief Engineer struck him, and he struck him back again.

Sentenced to eight weeks' hard labor.

China.

TIENTSIN.

24th Sept.

For some time past, the river at this place has been higher than for years before, lacking only a few inches in some places of overflowing the bund and the banks both above and below the city. This is the more strange, inasmuch as neither the Pei-ho nor the Grand Canal are above their usual height at this season of the year. All the water comes from the streams lying between these two, i.e., those coming from the southwest and west.

You have already heard of the medical work which has been so auspiciously inaugurated at this place by H. E. the Viceroy. The conception, the beginning, the development and progress of this movement are most remarkable, and cannot fail to interest and gratify all who have at heart the welfare of the Chinese. I could only wish that the letter which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst. had been fuller in detail, for no one is better able than the writer, Mr. W. N. Pethick, who has been deeply interested in this movement, and done all in his power to forward it, to set forth those facts and features of the work which would enlist the sympathies of all in it, and secure the necessary aid to place it on a good footing for the future.

To my mind, however, and others have expressed the same opinion, it is questionable whether any of the funds contributed for Famine Relief should be turned aside to a local object or institution—to a work, which, though most praiseworthy and desirable, did not arise out of the famine and in no way connected with it. It hardly seems appropriate or legitimate that funds which were contributed for a specific and widely extended object should be locally applied, and to a different though a kindly object. Then, too, if to one hospital, why not give to another; if to one under the care of one missionary society, why not to those of another missionary society? And so the appeals would be endless, and the funds for which there is sure to be a legitimate use sooner or later, from flood or drought, or other cause in this wide land, will soon be exhausted.

It seems to me that the necessary sum of Tls. 2,500 or Tls. 3,000 would come more appropriately from those who have already been benefited by the skill of the foreign physician. Many of the officials and gentry have been under successful treatment. Surely the above-mentioned sum could be easily raised among such eminent men as the Viceroy, the Prefect, the General, and Civil Taoist, the Military General, and others, both official and mercantile, who have been benefited or seen the benefit to others, from the treatment they have gratuitously received. Doubtless there are not a few foreigners who would also willingly aid such a worthy object. I am heartily glad of what has been done and is now doing, and hope that very soon every facility may be given to Dr. Mackenzie for the most successful prosecution of this grand work, for which he seems so admirably fitted. I only doubt the propriety of supplying these facilities from the Famine Relief funds.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.
(Gazette).

Referring to the subject of the arrest of Fujita and Nakano, the *Tokio* newspapers say that the principal persons arrested are charged with forging and issuing four distinct kinds of paper money, viz.—2 yen, 10 yen and 50 yen notes. A Special court has been improvised to enquire into these charges; and although Fujita, Nakano and their supposed accomplices are to be imprisoned during their trial, it is said that they will be treated with every consideration which the circumstances of the case admit of. One paper says that Fujita

caused three millions yen to be manufactured in Germany during the Kagoshima insurrection, and which he contrived to get exchanged for Government notes on their arrival in Japan.

It is very natural that the recent arrests in Osaka should create considerable excitement among the people as well as comment in the native papers. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* remarks that forgery of paper money is a common crime in Japan. In commenting on the arrest of Messrs. Fujita and Nakano and twenty others, the same paper explains that it is customary for local police to arrest persons charged with misdemeanors and ordinary crimes; but it is usual for the Tokyo authorities to arrest State criminals in any part of the country without even informing the local authorities of their intention. Reasoning on this basis it arrives at the conclusion that, as Mr. Fujita and others were arrested by the Tokyo police without the knowledge of the Osaka authorities, there are political crimes laid to their charge apart from the forgery.

At midday (24th ult.) the nominal price of *satsu* was about 500, or 25 per cent. discount, but the market variations are incalculable, and the disturbances so great that at the close of the exchange this afternoon the rates might have been 450 or 550 without surprising any one. The scene is infernal, and can only be matched at the gambling salons of Monaco, or in the vile halls of San Francisco. As the blood of the Japanese people makes for gambling so strongly, will be well for the Government to control the vice by penal legislation, before the people become hopelessly demoralized. At the Yokohama money exchange strange sights are to be seen, and the highest bankers are eager competitors with small shopkeepers and servants. The end of the wild speculations of the last ten days has been the utter ruin of not hundreds but thousands of traders, as the evil ways of Yokohama are but one part of the operations which have been carried on in Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, and other trading ports. The native papers contain many additional and circumstantial details of the fraudulent issue of *satsu*. Certain foreigners have been unjustly accused of complicity, but the charge in their case has no foundation whatever. The whole fraud, from beginning to end, has been planned and effected by Japanese connected openly, or as secret agents with the service of the Government. The Imperial Government will do well to call in all paper monies for replacement by fresh numbered and registered issues. The fraudulent notes could be repudiated, and the nation must be responsible for the heavy additional burdens now brought to light.

Sixty persons have been arrested as accomplices of Fujita in the forgery business. It is announced in the *Tokio* papers that the local government called all the editors of newspapers in Kioto together on the 20th instant and instructed them that they were, on no account, to publish any further particulars concerning the forgery of *satsu* and the arrest of Messrs. Fujita & Co.

Very bad news concerning the European silk market has arrived by telegraph, and some of our principal merchants have received orders to abstain from making purchases on this side. The reason given for the extreme badness of the home trade is that the harvest throughout Europe will be short; the vines of France have also suffered. The importations of cereals and provisions from the United States into Europe will be on an enormous scale. Freight rates have risen in England, France, and Germany, as there had been a very great demand for steam and sailing vessels to be employed in bringing corn from America, the Black Sea, and Egypt into Europe. The prospect for all trade in England and Germany during the coming winter is distressingly bad.

The failures on the Yokohama bourse are very large both in number and amount; and it is said, as a rule, the defaulters are absolutely ruined, so that no further collection of differences, beyond the customary deposit, can ever be made. The Chinese capitalists and exchange mongers have taken fright, and now hold scarcely any stocks of *satsu*.

Silver Yen were 14 per cent. discount on the 28th September and they continue at about that rate. The two banks, Oriental Bank Corporation and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, have, by their notification, bound themselves to consider the yen at par with the Mexican dollar. Thus the holders of balances prior to the 19th September can draw in dollars, purchase yen at a profit of 14 per cent., pay into the bank the yen thus purchased and remit in sterling bills at the dollar rate. These banks will soon have to rescind their notification. In our opinion that notification was hasty and ill-advised. So far it has only benefited the treasury and one or two merchants who have appreciated the move their notification has permitted, and has been a cause of serious loss to themselves.

According to the official report of cholera in the interior, there were 432 fresh cases on the 29th instant; and of these 352 proved fatal.

Private accounts received state distinctly that China has determined not to recede from the position she has, from the first taken upon the Loochoo annexation. It is openly said that Russia and China have made a pact, a belief, if it should prove to be well founded, that will have a most serious impact on this nation.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces that the Government is about to venture upon another speculation in Kagoshima ken. This time it is a paper mill to work up the raw material which grows in the shape of a plant in the district where it is proposed to erect the mill. The Finance Department has set aside 30,000 yen for the purpose of carrying out this project.

The *Kumamoto Maru*, which left this port last evening (24th) for Hakodate, returned to the anchorage this afternoon, at 2 p.m. Captain Drummond was taken seriously ill this morning about 5 a.m., and at 9 a.m. it was thought advisable to put back for medical advice, as he seemed to be getting worse.

We regret to learn that on the 23rd Sept. a telegram was received from Europe, announcing the death of General Kawaji. The Otzu tunnel is 2,820 feet in length, and is bridged from one end to the other. Its estimated cost is 125,000 yen.

The *Choya Shinbun* of this morning (30th ult.) announces that some Chinese have succeeded in late in issuing forged Mexican dollars, and informs its readers that the Government have issued secret instructions to be careful in receiving dollars representing to be Mexican.

The other hunting schooner *Lottie* arrived on the 27th Sept. from Iturup, which island she left on the 21st August. She reports having sixty-eight "market" skins and

seven "gup" skins. The weather during her season has been fine on the whole, but very foggy, so that hunting was rendered very difficult and not over profitable. During the voyage to Yokohama the *Lottie* encountered the most terrific typhoon which has ever been experienced by those on board. The captain reports the barometer reading as low as 26.80. The American schooner *Martiana* was seen on the 14th July with eleven skins; on the 18th of the same month the *Otega* was spoken, and she reported having forty-one skins. On the 20th Aug. the *Mary G. Bohm* had seventy-three skins, and the *Atami* the same number.

Last September the *North Star*, late *Jupiter*, took four Europeans and six Japanese, and placed them on two different islands off Korea for the purpose of hunting during the winter. On the *North Star* returning this spring it was found that the Europeans left on one island had been drowned, and the three Japanese had made off in the boat. On proceeding to the other island one of the two Europeans was found in a dying state. They had only secured thirteen skins during the winter; and when seen on the 20th August the *North Star* had only twenty-four summer skins.

A JAPAN PAPER ON THE ALLEGED OPIUM IRREGULARITY.

(Gazette).

It is with a mingled sense of pleasure and pain that we reproduce an article from the *China Mail* on the subject of the disagreeable rumours which have been circulated here, apparently without an attempt at contradiction, for the last two months—pleasures that an investigation may probably be held to set all these stories at rest, and pain that the British Government should be, even remotely or vicariously, affected by what all hope will prove to be unfounded, probably malicious, reports.

Our Hongkong contemporary treats the question with extreme moderation, though he is evidently acquainted with the particulars and nature of the rumours in relation to the opium farm monopoly which reader an official inquiry necessary. It is to be regretted that nothing more explicit can be learned than the mere fact that some irregularities have occurred, reflecting seriously upon the Colonial Government; but as the matter is of great interest, we are not likely to prejudice any proceedings that may be taken by describing here the rumoured circumstances of the last adjudication of the opium farm monopoly. It is said that a gentleman, whose name we are not, of course, at liberty to publish, has received from the successful applicant for the monopoly, a sum of money variously stated at from \$15,000 to \$40,000, belief inclining to a sum of \$17,000, which is alleged to have been paid as commission or brokerage. As transactions to which the British Government are parties do not, as a rule—and in such cases as these never do—involve the payment of commission, such an allegation forms a charge of a most serious nature, which it is Mr. Hennessy's duty to investigate with the greatest care and openness. That his Excellency the Governor should at once take steps to secure the thorough sifting of what we hope will be discovered to be mere fabrications cannot be denied, for in no other way can the honour of the Colonial Administration be preserved without spot, and the doubts of the Chinese be set at rest.

When Mr. Hennessy arrived in Japan, and during his stay, we deemed it to be a duty to expose any attempt to invest his visit with official significance, and in the performance of the task harsh words and plain language were often unavoidable; but, beyond this, we had nothing whatever to say about the Governor of Hongkong, and when the paragraph quoted from us by our contemporary was written we had no idea that the Colonial Government could be in any way implicated in the opium scandal then rife in this settlement; but we now learn that in Hongkong there is a growing impression that a me irregularity did creep into the opium farm adjudication which affects the honour and reputation of the colony.

It is necessary to point out to all that public opinion should be suspended until some trustworthy information is before them and the proceedings in Hongkong have assumed a definite form. In the meantime all is surmise, and it may eventually be established that the rumours are wholly unfounded, or have emanated from some person whose interests dictated the slander.

THE SILVER YEN.

(Japan Gazette).

Foreign bankers having agreed to accept silver yen at par with dollars, it is probable the people of Hongkong may, consent to do the same. With the export of yen to that port the melting down process will commence, and Japanese silver yen will speedily be reduced to "sycee" in the melting pots of Canton, which remind all coin by turning it again into silver shew which form the only true currency of that empire. All silver yen exported will thus entail upon Japan the loss of the cost of mintage. A mint cannot be kept up without large expenses, and the Japan mint must depend upon bullion imported from foreign countries. As that bullion is of equal value outside of Japan as the Japanese coin made from it, it follows that all the labour and expenditure involved in the act of minting are wasted, because the result appears before the world as simply much gold or so much silver of certain purity and weight, equal, in fact, to similar quantities and alloys of silver and gold in bars. It is useless to expect to recover the expenses of minting coins for export. When sent out of Japan the yen, gold or silver, will simply be so much bullion, and will be bought, like the Mexican dollar, only by weight. The admission into circulation in Hongkong of Japanese yen means that the colony must bear the cost of a useless minting process, for the Chinese, with whom foreigners resident in Hongkong must deal, will not be in any way affected by any colonial notification legalizing the circulation of a coin which they cannot be compelled to accept in any other manner than for dollars, that is, by weight at 7.1.7 for sycee.

This incident of the Crimean war is now related in Paris:—An Irishman of the Eighty-eighth Regiment was brought up for striking a French sentinel. On being asked to explain the matter, the Irishman said: "I heard somebody say, 'Qui va la?' 'Je s'en vais,' I, speaking the language, 'O est votre lanterne?' 'Il est sortie,' says I, meaning it was gone out. 'Comment?' remarked the sentinel. 'Come on,' says I, and I gave him one."

HONGKONG.

(From Shanghai Courier, &c.)
September 22nd, 1879.

The Governor arrived here on the 6th inst., after a very pleasant and profitable, but somewhat protracted, jaunt through Japan and the Model Settlement. He was saluted in the usual manner by the shore batteries, and was met at the landing by a few officials and a harmless sprinkling of civilians. He made no speech, but put his carpet-bag in his chair and went quietly home.

I like that quiet, unostentatious mode of landing, but I was a little surprised to see it in this instance. I fully expected a dense crowd of Chinese, but there were very few of them there. I notice there is a wide difference in the arrival of distinguished people in the manner in which they are received. Take General Grant's reception, for instance; that differed from the Governor's; and mine, on my first entry in Hongkong, was to a certain extent different from them both. General Grant was the most enthusiastic, but mine was the most modest, and created a more general feeling of dissatisfaction. Night is the time to which I always give the preference in visiting a strange town. Then I get no serenade when I go in, and if I am not violently detained, I am not observed when I go out. There were more guns fired for the Governor than for me; but I don't care much about guns; people handle them so carelessly. I could see nothing, however, very remarkable about the Governor's reception, except, perhaps, the salute and the officials. The Chinese did not rush down to the landing as they are sometimes given to doing on State occasions. There was not a very marked crowd of foreigners, business prevented my attendance, and the officials had the field almost to themselves. Even they were not so numerous as might have been expected, and if my memory does not deceive me, I have seen a larger crowd of them more interested in a free drink, many and many a time.

But notwithstanding the meagre attendance, we are the none less glad to have the Governor back with us once more. The relaxation from the responsibilities and cares of business, and the throwing aside of the reins of government for a while, is a very beneficial thing in these trying Eastern climates; as necessary for the mighty executive, as is the vacation to the hard-worked junior. It pleases us to know that he has been feasted and entertained everywhere, and although we regret losing our popular rulers even for a little while, yet we are happy in the knowledge that in the end it is better for us. He has gone through Japan accumulating useful knowledge of that country and diffusing wisdom of his own. It may come a little hard on the Japanese to absorb it at first, but no doubt it will all get into their systems in time. A shrewd and careful observer, he could not fail, in travelling through a strange land like Japan, to gather many excellent ideas and suggestions which would not only be of great service to him afterwards, but to increase the happiness and prosperity of the community whom he governs.

Besides this, the princely and flattering reception accorded to him throughout his journey, as the Governor of Hongkong, cannot but be especially gratifying to the people as being a direct compliment to them, rendered through their representative, and a compliment in which the most obscure citizen must feel that he has his share. This trip has illustrated in a remarkable degree the kindly feelings which exist between ourselves and the Japanese, and has been beneficial to us and to the Governor in more ways than one. It may be called a great success. Hans Breitmann, before starting out on one of his expeditions, justly observes:—

"God only knows what things I might pick up upon the way."

Thus it is, if we sit down and do nothing, fortune will never come and smile upon us; co-operation that she is.

The courteous regard of our Japanese neighbours has been most handsomely manifested in the number of rare and costly presents given through our representative, and which, if we are permitted to retain in Hongkong, will make a very valuable addition to our Museum. The Governor, who is something of a collector, and an enthusiast in curiosities, has, I am told, added largely to his own collection at a considerable outlay from his private purse. As the presents are supposed to go direct to the British Government, it is possible that we may not be allowed to keep them here, but I have no doubt if the facts were properly represented in England, there would be little objection raised. Our Museum is not very rich in curiosities and works of art at present, while in England they would simply be in the bucket. England is already crowded with museums, filled with the rarest and most complete collections in the world. On the other hand, we have a large native population to care for, whose struggle for existence is difficult, and whose amusements are few. Their lives are hard, but their curiosity is great. Anybody who has studied them closely, or employed them as servants, knows that they take a deep interest in everything, and it is the duty of a wise executive, that while governing, to lighten their burdens as far as possible, provide them with reasonable opportunities for recreation, and make them feel that although they are living under a just government and must obey its laws, yet it always seeks to make their yoke easy and ameliorate their condition. This is one of the principal rules laid down by the Home Government in the management of native colonies, and the Governors are supposed to pursue a policy of firmness and conciliation. The foreigners also have children growing up around them, and like to educate, and there is nothing more effective in the education of childhood, or has a more lasting impression, than the observation of the various handiworks of the clever craftsmen of strange countries, or the contemplation of those wondrous works of nature which a wise and bounteous Providence has scattered in so many varied forms throughout the earth.

Under other circumstances, perhaps, the Governor himself would be entitled to these presents; and if such were fortunately the case now, there would be no occasion for us to worry ourselves as to their final disposal, for he would in all probability keep them here for the present, and it would be little matter to whom they belonged, so long as we could have the privilege of viewing them from time to time. The following rather stringent law, however, precludes this possibility, and our only resource now is, to lay the grievance

before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The law says:—"Governors, Lieutenants, and all other servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other members of the native populations, in or neighboring to such Colony. When such presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered out to the Government. To this rule there can be no exceptions, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State. When presents are exchanged between Governors or other officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourse with Native Chiefs, Rulers or others, the present received must be credited to the Government, and such return presents as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government's expense."

This is rather an arbitrary law and one which I do not altogether approve. I was aware that some such regulations applied to the Ministers and Consuls of some other countries, but until quite recently I did not know that it obtained in England. The late Mr. Dickens, in his "American Notes," speaks of the exhibition of presents which had been made from time to time to the American Ambassadors at Foreign Courts; gifts which by law they were not permitted to retain, and which are still pointed out to the stranger among the stock sights of Washington City.

"That can scarcely be a high state of moral feeling," he says, "which imagines a gentleman of repute and station likely to be corrupted in the discharge of his duty by the present of a snuff-box, or a richly-mounted sword, or an Eastern shawl, and surely the nation who reposes confidence in her appointed servants, is likely to be better served than she who makes them the subject of such very mean and paltry suspicions."

This is the view Dickens and myself have always taken of it. Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the curse of good society; there stands the law, and although it is directly opposed to our personal interests, the good of the Colony, and the education of her children, yet I think we would be doing the Governor fully as great an injustice to suspect that he ever intended to keep them, even with the purest of motives, as to suspect that he took them for a bribe. These presents were evidently never intended for the Home Government any more than for the Governor himself. They were meant for us. The Japanese don't know us very well and think highly of us. The acceptance of presents made to her accredited agents or servants by Foreign Potentates, or those received at home from private individuals or corporations, has from time immemorial been considered extremely bad form by the British Government. There is no more notable example of this feeling in English history than the disgrace and fall of Trevor. As illustrating the sentiments of our forefathers regarding such transactions, this bit of history is well worthy of remembrance. The Christmas week of sixteen hundred and ninety-four was a time long remembered in England. It was the time of the funeral of Mary, wife of King William the Third. She had died young, and was universally beloved. Never was there a time when so great mourning for a sovereign was so general, so wide-spread, and so touching. Parliament resolved to follow her body to the grave. Never before had Parliament followed a Royal funeral. They did so on this occasion, however, robed in long robes of scarlet and black, attended by their uncles, the emblems of their dignity. The whole country was represented there; all the authorities, military, naval, civil and religious; and in the midst of this grand and solemn pageant, between the grand and solemn pageant, between the members of the Houses of the Lords and Commons, with his mace borne before him and his train carried up, walked John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons. Never before in the history of the country, had a Speaker headed the house at the funeral of an English Sovereign. Never before had a commoner been thus publicly distinguished above his fellows; but within three short months from that time, John Trevor, in the eyes of all England, was a man the lowest and most degraded amongst Englishmen. In March of the following year he stood one day in his high place as Speaker, and was compelled to put before the house a resolution to this effect:—"Resolved that Sir John Trevor, for accepting a gratuity of a thousand guineas from the City of London, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor."

For six long hours had Trevor stood before that august tribunal, of which he was still the acknowledged head, under a galling fire of merciless cross-questions, while the black story of his corruption was slowly dragged to light. Every torturing detail of his disgrace and guilt was brought forth, and held before his eyes; the dates, the amounts he had received, and the names of the people who had bribed him. And then, at last, in his official capacity as Speaker, Trevor was obliged to call for the vote of the members on the question of his own dishonor. To that question there was no dissenting voice. Keenly as they felt the disgrace of their chief reflecting on the whole body, there was no man there who held a contrary opinion. They adjourned in given and ominous silence, and the miserable Speaker knew that his day was done, and that before the sun went down again he must put before the house the motion calling for his own expulsion. Up to this time he had stood at bay with a brazen face, but slippery as was Trevor's nature, he could not escape the grip of that great shame. The next day he pleaded ill health, and remained at home. He was publicly expelled, and John Foley reigned in his stead. Thus ended Trevor, and his greed and avarice had brought him to a fine end truly. I would like it to be understood that this slice of history is not levelled at anybody. The people are becoming a little too much down here now, and it is getting to be somewhat inconvenient for me to climb out of the colony four or five times a day, just because some infuriated citizen thinks he has been personally alluded to. I sometimes go so far that I have to inquire my way back. It is a good solid piece of history though, and will do to take lions and ponder over and cogitate upon, and if the English Government, after duly considering it, allows us to retain those presents in our Museum, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain.

MAX O'LEARY.

We frequently hear people discussing the relative excellence of the apple and pear. Let all such turn to Genesis and read of the first great victory of the apple over the pear. That should have settled it for all time.

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. nol

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

FIRST DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government
Eight per Cent. Loan
of 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong and Shanghai, on the Fifth day of October, 1879, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this Day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

325 Bonds Nos.:

3	783	1520	2219	2909
5	784	1557	2261	2920
27	792	1560	2266	2947
44	811	1569	2274	2952
50	817	1582	2276	2964
64	832	1586	2285	2976
80	845	1587	2291	3022
91	847	1609	2297	3032
102	853	1612	2305	3035
109	863	1626	2313	3037
115	877	1631	2322	3040
166	889	1632	2332	3050
180	898	1651	2355	3059
186	902	1655	2398	3095
189	911	1656	2408	3107
204	915	1658	2410	3117
214	923	1695	2421	3120
223	925	1709	2427	3132
236	929	1712	2431	3137
269	947	1728	2458	3138
270	970	1731	2460	3144
275	972	1738	2494	3150
279	988	1743	2496	3153
288	1013	1753	2502	3157
289	1021	1756	2508	3167
290	1025	1768	2524	3170
367	1047	1774	2542	3172
368	1070	1796	2561	3177
373	1094	1826	2569	3180
397	1105	1831	2582	3182
430	1125	1832	2586	3184
470	1128	1836	2588	3186
482	1147	1848	2592	3190
498	1170	1851	2620	3203
513	1222	1862	2625	3208
519	1262	1868	2628	3228
522	1266	1893	2665	3233
568	1271	1902	2667	3236
569	1273	1903	2674	3272
571	1278	1909	2686	3277
572	1308	1944	2695	3282
589	1312	1962	2698	3289
602	1322	1965	2701	3320
611	1324	1969	2716	3333
627	1333	1974	2717	3350
647	1361	2010	2732	3383
669	1367	2030	2737	3416
661	1375	2036	2747	3418
667	1380	2041	2748	3444
669	1381	2076	2750	3447
685	1385	2092	2777	3456
687	1392	2101	2792	3462
701	1398	2113	2810	3476
705	1400	2114	2815	3483
714	1406	2116	2830	3488
715	1421	2120	2833	3490
716	1432	2121	2842	3497
719	1436	2154	2850	3499
723	1440	2160	2852	3501
724	1452	2164	2859	3511
725	1481	2176	2873	3519
730	1493	2177	2875	3521
734	1498	2189	2885	3551
743	1500	2192	2897	3553
760	1609	2206	2905	3561

For Shanghai Tael 600 each—Shanghai Tael 162,500.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Agents issuing the Loan),

(Signed) R. SMITH,

Chief Accountant.

Countersigned,

A. B. JOHNSON,

Notary Public,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1879. oc11

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1878.

THE COUPONS falling due 5th October current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, 6th Instant.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

Agents issuing the Loan,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. oc11

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3s80

Volume Eighth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Translations from the Li-li, or General Code of Laws.

New Cantonese Words.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Nestorians at Canton.

Korean "renunciation of Chinese."

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Worship of the Emperor's Tablet.

Snake Bites.

A Terra-cotta Vase with supposed Chinese Inscription discovered by Dr. Schliemann, at Hisarlik (with illustrations).

Opium Consumption in China.

Official Usurers.

Heraldic and other Designations.

Coins of the Ming.

A Porcelain "Coin" (with woodcut).

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, September 26, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr JOHN FAIRBAIN in our Firm here and in Yokohama, CEASED on the 31st March, 1879.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879. nol

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to Sign our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. js3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Fairs.



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KRIYA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

Ten and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 24, 1879. oc11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant CHAMPELOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and JARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th October, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPELOIS,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. oc18

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIJATA MARU, Captain

WALKER, due here on or about the

18th Instant, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 4

p.m.

Cargo received on board, and Parcels at

the Office up to Noon of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

" YOKOHAMA & " Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

" NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

Hongkong, October 7, 1879. oc18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

AND

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GABLO will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, 1879, at

3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to

Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central

and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until